

Skirts Made to Measure \$5.95

For One Week, Beginning Monday, June 2



WE make this stupendous offer in order to thoroughly introduce our dressmaking and tailoring department.

Think of it! Skirts made to your measure from \$1.50 and \$1.75 all wool fabrics, for only \$5.95. Less than you could actually buy the cloth and findings.

This offer entitles you to choose from our entire stock of \$1.50 and \$1.75 wools, which embraces the most nobby and stylish fabrics of the season.

In order to be able to make this special offer, we find it necessary to confine ourselves to the making of three styles—only models of which you will find displayed in one of our Mesa Ave. windows, in connection with some of the fabrics to be used in the making of these skirts:

Many wise women will appreciate and take advantage of this unusual opportunity, and in order that you may be one of the first to receive your skirt, we advise that you call, make your selection and have your measure taken early in the week.

Please Remember that We Furnish Everything

\$5.95 MATERIALS MAKING FINDINGS **\$5.95**

See Mesa Avenue Window Displays

The Popular
DRY GOODS CO., INC.

Best Order Your Skirt Monday

ROOSEVELT GETS 6 CENTS DAMAGES

(Continued From Page 1.)

R. Cortelyou, who was secretary of commerce and labor in the Roosevelt administration and later secretary of the treasury. When McKinley was assassinated, Cortelyou became secretary to president Roosevelt. At all times, he said, he was in close touch with the president, except on some campaign trips. He swore that the colonel was a man of abstemious habits.

The next deposition was that of Lawrence H. Graham, a newspaper man, who testified to having known Col. Roosevelt at Montauk point after the war in Cuba, and later at the white house and Oyster Bay. Like the others, Mr. Graham considered the plaintiff a man of very abstemious habits.

Refuses to Take Liquor.
George H. Roosevelt, son of a cousin to Col. Roosevelt, testified he had been on riding, driving, walking, swimming and rowing trips with the plaintiff. On these trips Col. Roosevelt invariably refused to take liquor, when offered by hosts, the witness said.

"I have sometimes seen Col. Roosevelt take light wines, but only on rare occasions. He never drank whisky," said the witness.

When Geo. M. Roosevelt's deposition was ended, court adjourned until 2 p. m.

BUYS BERINO LAND FOR \$125 AN ACRE

Berino Man Has Hay Barn That Will Hold 10,000 Bales and First Cutting of Alfalfa

Berino, N. M., May 31.—Carl Price has purchased 40 acres of alfalfa from G. A. Z. Snyder, at \$125 an acre. This land is located a quarter of a mile west of Berino station.

A slight rain fell here, but not enough to damage the hay.

At the conclusion of the first cutting of hay, Carl Price's hay barn will be completely filled. The capacity of Mr. Price's storage barn is 10,000 bales.

Mrs. Caroline Acker, wife of W. C. Mossman, attended the old student reunion and commencement exercises at State College this week.

G. A. Z. Snyder has returned from Las Vegas, where he has been visiting his family.

Miss Vera Gardner was in Las Cruces acting as one of the jury commissioners.

Miss Vera Gardner has returned from Eureka Springs, Ark., where she has been attending Crescent college the past year.

Misses Pearl Lyles, Ruth and Katherine Lyles, from La Mesa, spent a day here. Miss Lyles and Miss Ruth visited Mrs. E. V. Gardner.

Dr. J. Jones spent a few days visiting in Las Cruces and attended the commencement exercises at State College.

Misses Mabel Bowden and Grace Story, from Anthony, were visitors at the home of Mrs. E. V. Gardner.

Forre Freeman has returned to Las Cruces after having spent a few days visiting his sister, Mrs. W. C. Mossman, at Mesquite.

Misses Elaine Acker, Felicia and Anna Carpenter and Messrs. Ansel and Arden Gardner are at home from State College, to spend their vacation.

Misses Edna, Frances and Lillian West, from El Paso, are spending a few days at the home of Mrs. Carl Price.

Mrs. E. R. James has recovered from her recent severe illness.

J. M. Hay has returned to El Paso, where he is employed in the First National bank after having spent a month's vacation on his alfalfa farm, two miles south of here.

Messrs. Desmar and Clark, of Las Cruces, are here surveying the Desmar tract of land.

Word has been received from H. C. Hawkins, who has been ill for the past two months in El Paso, that he is improving.

The following people have been to El Paso: Mrs. E. V. Gardner, Mrs. M. P. Gibson, Mrs. Carl Price, J. L. Thompson, S. G. Kilgore.

Lace goods cleaned. Wright.
Coal is the Cheapest This Month.
Best Gallup lump (American block coal) in three ton lots, \$8.50 per ton. Best Swastika lump from Sugarite mine, \$8.50 per ton. Discount on three ton deliveries. Has no equal for economy; will not lose weight or slack. Phone 131.
Southwestern Fuel Company.

Trousers cleaned, pressed. Wright.
Have The Herald Follow You on Vacation Trips.
No trouble to change your address on The Herald to your summer eating address. By mail, 60 cents per month, in advance.

Man's Eating.
One man likes to be made a fuss over, another likes to be let alone, and a third likes his mind diverted. But in all cases have something good for him to eat, whatever kind he is.

Trousers cleaned, pressed. Wright.
Easy.
Young Widow—"Did you have any trouble getting Jack to propose?"
Girl Friend—"No, dear; I told him you were after him."—Boston Transcript.

Cleaning, pressing, dyeing. Wright.

Get the Collars That Wear Longest

Collars simply cannot retain fit and style if buttonholes tear or stretch. There can be no comfort with such a collar.

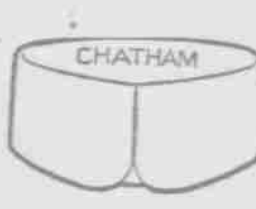
LINOCORD buttonholes used exclusively in all IDE SILVER COLLARS prevent such annoyances. They are protected where strain comes. We can give you these collars in any style—the particular one you like best.

IDE SILVER COLLARS

2 for 25c

1-4 sizes

Ample Scarf space



The Collars with LINOCORD Unbreakable Buttonholes

Bryan Bros
THE HABERDASHERS

TUCUMCARI PLACES OF AMUSEMENT OPEN

Smallpox Epidemic Is Ended and the Quarantine Raised; Rats and Halls Visit Quary County.

Tucumcari, N. M., May 31.—Picture shows and other places of public gathering have reopened here, after several weeks' closure on account of smallpox, the disease having been eradicated from the city. Plans are being made to better prepare for epidemics in the future through a series of educational lectures at the high school building, in the hope of securing more assistance from the general public in stamping out disease. It has been planned to employ a regular school physician, who will make regular visits to the city. One inch of rain and hail fell here Friday afternoon, coming from the south. This summer has been marked by frequent rains in this locality and farmers are expecting the best crop year in their experience.

The L. B. B. Jewelry company has closed and will remove. It is said, to the Pacific coast. The firm came to this city about two years ago.

Cleaning, pressing, dyeing. Wright.

THE COURTS.

34th DISTRICT COURT.
Dan M. Jackson, Presiding.
Ruby Edgington vs. Walton H. Edgington, suit for divorce; filed.

41st DISTRICT COURT.
A. M. Walcott, Presiding.
Attorneys Rodarte vs. Eulalia Rosales de Rodarte, suit for divorce; filed.
Romona Armentariz vs. Hotel Dieu, suit for damages for personal injuries; on trial.

JUSTICES COURTS.
E. B. McIntosh, Presiding.
Thomas Holland vs. E. F. McCarthy, suit for \$14.50; filed.
W. E. Chapman vs. R. E. Lomax company, suit for \$150; filed.

Poult. J. Murphy, Presiding.
Poult. J. Zinkler vs. Mrs. Bella Ware, suit on contract for \$150.40; judgment for plaintiff for full amount.

Wright's sanitary cleaning is best.

Strange Things in the Wash.
The women are in such a hurry these days to get to their clubs that they are rather careless in wrapping up their family washing which goes to the laundry. Such articles as combs, brushes, shoe-buckles, pocket knives, dishes and many other articles are quite ordinary finds in family washings. Recently an Erie laundryman rolled a poodle dog out of a family washing. Last week he found an alarm clock.—Kansas City Journal.

Nevertheless, the conquerors, whose appetite for gold and blood was unquenchable, murdered Atahualpa—in whose memory the native Peruvian women of pure descent wear even at the present time a black apron with a white border.

On the island of Coati (now a sheep farm), six miles from Tiflaca, was maintained the harem of the Inca. The island was dedicated to the moon, and was the abode of young women who were selected for their beauty and lineage. Their chief occupation was the spinning and weaving of garments of finest vicuña wool, in brilliant colors, and embroidering them with gold and precious stones, for the monarch and the high priests. They also made the sacred bread of corn, which was allowed to be eaten only by the high priests and the Inca.

On reaching a certain age these ladies were permitted to return to their homes, and were thereafter maintained in luxury at the expense of the government. The Inca had an unlimited number of concubines, but only one wife, the throne passing to the eldest legitimate son. The sons of the concubines were educated for priests and officers of the royal household. At the time of the Spanish invasion there were 700 women on the island, each of whom was provided with several servants.

Returning to the city of Pachacamac. Among its most conspicuous ruins has been mentioned that of so-called Virgins of the Sun. All of them were daughters of chiefs, and their duties consisted in watching a sacred lamp—which was never allowed to go out—in making ceremonial garments for the high priests, and in helping to replenish the harem of the Inca when vacancies occurred owing to the retirement for age of its inmates.

There is every indication that the holy city of Pachacamac was very ancient at the period of the Spanish invasion. As already stated, it is one vast cemetery, and one can hardly dig anywhere among or in the neighborhood of the ruins without coming across human remains. Mummies and skeletons are often planted two or three deep in and about the temples, and even about and within the prehistoric dwellings. There are numerous mummies of adults of both sexes and of

\$12

Solitaire Diamond Rings

We have only a few of them, a special purchase. White snappy stones, set in solid gold, plain Tiffany settings, and are worth

\$17 to \$25

On sale Monday and until Saturday, unless all sold sooner.

Come and get first choice for

\$12

The A. D. Foster Co.

Herald Bldg.

El Paso's Popular Jewelry Store.

Have a Smile With George Fitch

TURN over to the editorial page and read Fitch's essay today; it will drive away the blues. George Fitch is one of America's leading humorists; Mark Twain and George Ade are the only Americans who have made as many people laugh as George Fitch. Read what he has to say every day; miss it and it is your loss. Then while your appetite is whetted for humor, read Ade Martin's philosophy and Walt Mason's dry humor on the same page. Then jump over to the sport page and have a laugh with the Cub Reporter. Then skip to the Want Ad pages and read, for Mutt and Jeff always greet you there. Whether you are young or old, you have to laugh at Mutt and Jeff; it's a habit people get. Ophelia's homely philosophy will always cause you to smile; she is on the same page with Mutt and Jeff. On the opposite page, look at the little cartoon and see if you always mean what you say.

The El Paso Herald believes that life should have all the sunshine possible thrown into it, and, besides giving the people the best newspaper in the Southwest, The Herald believes in giving them the very best humor to be had.

Join The Automobile Club; Help Boost Good Roads

THE El Paso Automobile club is opening its campaign for new members. Every automobile owner in El Paso who can join should do so—should strain a point to try. The Automobile club is working for good roads into and out of El Paso; it is working to put up signs so that people will not get lost; it is working for El Paso. Every good road is worth many times what it costs. The whole town benefits and the Automobile club's work is in a good cause.

Less than 200 automobilists have been supporting the club and they have about exhausted their funds; in fact, the members have donated large sums on several occasions to carry out road repair work, a work of benefit to the entire city. Now they are going on a campaign to bring in every automobilist in the city. All owners of cars should take a pride in joining and displaying the emblem of the club on the radiator of the car. To show the emblem shows progress.

The club dues are only 50 cents a month. The initial fee is \$4, \$1 to the club, \$1 to the state association, \$1 to the American association and \$1 for the monogram. This makes the first year's expense \$10; thereafter it is \$6 a year.

Herald Want Ads Bring Results

—Try One and Be Convinced

The Golgotha of America Where Countless Beauties Were Strangled for the Sun

THE Golgotha of America is the name applied to the ruins of Pachacamac, in Peru, by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, of the Smithsonian Institution, who recently collected on the site of that ancient Peruvian city more than 3,400 skulls and immense quantities of the long bones of human skeletons, forwarding them to the National Museum in Washington.

The whole place seemed to be one vast cemetery. But most remarkable of all was the discovery, on the southeast terrace of the once-magnificent Temple of the Sun, of ninety graves, all of them occupied by women. And not one of these women had died a natural death. All of them had been killed by strangling—the supposition being that they were sacrificed to the Sun God.

Of the manner in which they died there could be no doubt, inasmuch as the bodies had been mummified in the prehistoric Peruvian manner, by drying, and then enclosed in wrappings. In most cases they were fairly well preserved, and in some the strangulating cords were still around their necks. None of the individuals was old, and the likelihood seems to be that they were young women chosen by reason of their beauty as suitable for sacrifice to the solar divinity.

The ruins of Pachacamac are situated only eighteen miles south of Lima, and one may travel half of that distance by trolley in these modern days. They are most picturesquely located on heights overlooking a beautiful green valley, and conspicuous among them are the remains of two huge temples—both pre-Columbian—an ancient Inca convent, and a vast fortress-like central structure which may have been a palace. One of the temples was dedicated to the Creator, or Supreme Being, called Pachacamac; the other was the shrine of the Sun.

This was the greatest religious centre in America in pre-Columbian times, being comparable to the ancient Egyptian Thebes or the modern Mohammedan Mecca. To it flocked pilgrims from all parts of Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Chile. Its decline dates from the arrival of the Spaniards—in 1533—who smashed the statue of Pachacamac and destroyed pretty nearly everything that was not worth carrying away. The city was de-

serted, pilgrims no longer came to its desecrated shrines and nothing was left behind but ruins and a vast number of graves.

Pachacamac was the chief seat of ecclesiastical jurisdiction in prehistoric Peru—the residence of the most exalted prelates and priests, who spent their lives in worship and in the observance of elaborate ceremonies. Its temples and palaces were built of carved stone, and filled with enormous accumulations of gold and silver for purposes both ornamental and useful. The walls of the apartments were covered with sheets of beaten gold, and the altars of the idols were strewn with golden vessels. Tapestries woven of vicuña wool in unique and beautiful designs lent elegance to the interiors, and upon the floors were spread the skins of wild beasts from the forests of the Andes.

The walls of the rooms, often carved with hieroglyphs commemorating events in the history of the nation, the ceilings, and even the floors were inlaid with plates of gold—to which fact was probably due in some measure the destruction accomplished by the Spaniards, who stole the treasures of all kinds and left the splendid edifices dismantled. Other apartments had floors of var-colored marbles arranged in mosaic-like patterns, and in niches around the walls stood images of gold and silver representing all sorts of animals.

The temples literally blazed with gold—particularly that of the Sun, which was so situated that the first morning rays of the orb of day were thrown directly through its great eastern portal, lighting up its interior, the latter so lined and decorated with the yellow metal as to give back a shine like an enormous lamp.

Near by was the Temple of the Moon, all the decorations of which were silver. The stars, the thunder, the lightning and the rainbow each had a temple, and the vessels and other objects associated with ceremonial observances in these shrines were of the precious metals.

One gets the notion of the plentifulness of the precious metals in the Peru of those days from the fact that the ransom paid by the Inca Atahualpa to the Spaniards was (according to their own historians) a large room piled with elaborately wrought ornaments and utensils of gold and silver, "as high as a man could reach."



Mummy of One of the Ancient Beauties Sacrificed to the Sun at Pachacamac.

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children. Many of the skulls, curiously enough, are filled with cotton.

Being so easily accessible, it is not surprising that the ruins should have been much disturbed by vandals and curio-hunters. In fact, they have been pretty well dug over by peons, looking for curios and gold ornaments, which have been carried to Lima for sale. Incidentally, thousands of mummy bundles have been destroyed, and often the mummies themselves, skeletons being left littering the ground. The whole place "bears the aspect of a barbaric battlefield"—according to Dr. Hrdlicka's description—skull and bones being scattered everywhere. This circumstance, however, was fortunate in one way, inasmuch as it preserved the collection of skeleton material easy. The best preserved specimens were roughly got together in sacks, transported on muleback to Lima, and there carefully packed for shipment to Washington.

If it be asked why it should be worth while to collect over 3,400 skulls of prehistoric Peruvians, the answer is that the object in view is to make a comprehensive study of the cranial development of these ancient people—a matter which has a most important bearing upon problems of race type and racial affiliations. One very interesting point about the crania is that most of them have not been artificially deformed—whereas the skulls hitherto dug up in Peru have been so commonly altered in shape by blinding in infancy, to meet the demands of prehistoric fashion, that a normal specimen was actually a rarity.

Another odd fashion which is now regarded as one of the last resorts of surgery, by reason of the great danger involved, but among the ancient Peruvians it was very common. Among large collections of skulls nearly 3 per cent show signs of trephining, and there is plain evidence that in at least one-half of the cases the patients died under the "knife," which was an exceedingly rude instrument of flint, with a saw edge. Occasionally a plate of silver or of shell was inserted in the hole made by removing the piece of bone, but usually the flap of scalp was merely joined over the aperture. In all probability the operation was performed for the cure of epilepsy, insanity, or even chronic headache, but doubtless in many instances where injury had been inflicted in battle.